INFORMATION LETTER

Not for Publication — NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION — For Members Only

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Senate Group Recommends Funds for Oriental Fruit Fly

Appropriation of $800,000 to carry on research aimed at control and eradication of the Oriental fruit fly was recommended by the Senate Committee on Appropriations this week in reporting the Agriculture Department appropriations bill, H. R. 3997.

The Committee recommended an increase of $750,000 over the amount approved by the House for this purpose, and proposed that the Senate approve funds for USDA for the next fiscal year totaling $723,083,249, which exceeds the amount approved by the House by $21,961,170.

The $800,000 recommended for research on the Oriental fruit fly would be available to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine under conditions set forth in the following proviso, which the Committee proposes be added to the appropriations bill:

"*Provided*, That $800,000 of this amount shall be available for Oriental fruit fly, of which not to exceed $500,000 may be used for contracts with public or private agencies for research without regard to provisions of existing law, and the amounts obligated for contract research shall remain available until expended."

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Broker's Order Form

The National Food Brokers Association has prepared a new Broker's Order Memorandum form for its member brokers, and in the explanation accompanying the form it is suggested that the arbitration clause recommended by the National Canners Association be used for sales contracts.

The arbitration clause recommended by the N.C.A. was prepared by Association Counsel in October, 1947, at the same time that new Rules of Arbitration were prepared in cooperation with the National Food Brokers Association and other allied trade associations. The explanation of the new Broker's Order Memorandum makes it clear that the form is merely a memorandum of an order and not a memorandum or summary of the actual sales contract between the seller and the buyer.

New Wage-Hour Bills Introduced

Letter Will Be Delayed To Report May Meeting

Publication of the next issue of the INFORMATION LETTER will be delayed so as to report fully to the membership on the meetings of the Board of Directors, Administrative Council, and certain Committees, that are to be held in Washington next week. The issue will be published as soon after adjournment as possible.

In event of developments requiring immediate action, information will be supplied the membership by special bulletin. The next regular issue of the LETTER, following the edition covering the proceedings of the May meetings, will be mailed May 28.

Two House Bills Would Increase U. S. Minimum Wage without Extending Coverage

Indications that the Administration will concentrate on an effort to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act in only one particular—raise the minimum wage to 75 cents an hour—were seen this week in the introduction of two bills for that purpose. One of these was introduced by Chairman Lesinski of the House Committee on Education and Labor and the other by Representative Sims (S. C.), who has represented the Administration in the field of labor legislation.

Also, Chairman Thomas of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was reported to have conceded that an increase in the mini-

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Highlights of Board Meeting Program

Ceremonies in observance of the start of construction on the new N.C.A. Administration and Eastern Laboratory Building are to be a feature of the Spring meeting of the Board of Directors at Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., May 19-20.

As announced in the INFORMATION LETTER of April 23, Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, will be the chief speaker on the first day of the meetings. He will appear at the Thursday 1 p.m. luncheon and address members of the Administrative Council, Directors, secretaries of State and regional associations, members of N.C.A. Committees that are meeting, and representatives of the press.

Following Dr. Dunbar's address, the Buildings Program will be reviewed by W. F. Dietrich, Chairman of the Committee, and various special phases will be covered by Fred C. Heinz, who will speak on the Buildings Fund; M. E. Brooding of the Western Buildings Subcommittee; and Harold J. Humphrey, of the Eastern subcommittee.

The meeting will then adjourn to the building site at 1133 20th St., N.W. where President John F. McGovern

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Planting Progress and Acreage Of Processing Vegetables

The BAE issued reports on May 10 on progress of planting and condition May 1 of green peas for processing, and on planting intentions for lima beans for processing. Details of the reports are on page 190.

Planting operations were reported well advanced by May 1 in most of the States growing peas for processing. The maintenance of planting schedules around mid-April was difficult in some areas because of rains and cold temperatures. Subsoil moisture was adequate except in some scattered localities.

The acreage of green lima beans intended for canning and freezing in 1949 was reported at 101,800 acres which is 9 percent greater than intentions for 1948.

STATISTICS

Green Peas for Processing

Planting operations were well advanced by May 1 in most of the States growing peas for processing, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The following comments by BAE are based on May 1 conditions.

Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia: Planting of green peas in this area was completed during April. Earliest sowings are blooming. General condition of the crop is excellent.

Pennsylvania and Western Maryland: Sowing operations were nearing completion by May 1. Germination on first plantings was normal with weather and soil conditions satisfactory.

New York: During an early April period of mild weather many growers started their pea planting. A cool, rainy period during the middle of the month slowed down operations but by April 30 from one-half to two-thirds of the contemplated crop had been sown.

Ohio, Indiana and Michigan: Most of the acreage in Ohio and Indiana was expected to be planted by May 1. Conditions generally have been quite favorable in these States. Some stands 4 inches high were reported. Operations in Michigan were delayed somewhat by rain so that planting continued into May.

Illinois and Wisconsin: Moisture and weather conditions are about normal in Illinois and planting is expected to be completed by May 15. First plantings are an inch high with good stands. Planting operations in Wisconsin were progressing quite generally by April 20. Some delay has been experienced because of local rains and cool weather, while in other sections rains would improve sub-soil conditions.

Iowa and Minnesota: About one-third of acreage was seeded by May 1. Rains would improve conditions in certain localities, although seed germination was good in the first fields to be planted.

Colorado and Utah: By May 1, most of the acreage was seeded. Soil and growing conditions are favorable and the earliest plantings were developing nicely.

Oregon and Washington: Seeding of peas in most of this area was nearing completion by May 1. Rain is needed especially in the Umatilla section, where April rainfall has been deficient. Operations in Washington are progressing under satisfactory climatic conditions.

Later information from State crop and weather reports received by the Association's Division of Statistics follows:

Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia: (May 6) Early fields in bloom and some pods setting. Adult aphis appeared on some peas.

Pennsylvania and Western Maryland: (May 10) Peas, benefitted by favorable weather conditions, made good growth. Many canning peas are six inches high in Pennsylvania, and looking good.

New York: (May 9) Planting nearing completion with early sowing well above ground.

Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan: (May 10) Generally favorable conditions.

Illinois and Wisconsin: (May 10) Early peas doing well. Planting late varieties.

Iowa and Minnesota: (May 10) Rains over most of Minnesota, except south, improved outlook. Iowa needs rain with topsoil dry and cloddy.

Oregon and Washington: (May 10) Pea seeding nearing end. Growth retarded by cold in Washington. Rain still needed in Umatilla County.

Lima Beans for Processing

Acreage intentions of canners and freezers of green lima beans for 1949 total 101,800 acres, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. These reported intentions are 9 percent greater than intentions reported for 1948 of 93,200 acres, and are about 13 percent above the 1948 plantings of 89,880 acres.

Loss of acreage planted to green lima beans for processing has averaged about 8 percent annually during the past 10 years. If the loss this year is about average, the BAE notes that a planting of 101,800 acres would result in about 93,700 acres for harvest, as compared with 85,710 acres harvested in 1948 and an average of 60,350 acres for the 10 years 1938-1947.

The BAE noted that these plans to contract and plant lima beans may be modified before plantings are actually made, and should not be considered as estimates of the planted acreage for this season.

Lima Beans for Processing

State and Group	1948 Intended (acres)	1948 Planted (acres)	1949 Intended (acres)
New York	1,500	1,500	1,400
New Jersey	17,300	13,500	12,800
Pennsylvania	4,600	4,200	4,200
North Atlantic	23,400	19,200	18,400
Ohio	1,100	900	1,000
Michigan	2,700	2,800	3,400
Wisconsin	5,900	5,000	6,500
Mid West	9,700	8,700	10,900
Delaware	16,300	17,600	20,500
Maryland	4,900	4,100	4,700
Virginia	3,300	3,400	4,000
Middle Atlantic	24,500	25,100	29,200
Utah	100	.....	.....
Washington	1,500	1,600	1,600
California	19,000	22,080	24,030
West	20,600	23,680	25,630
Other States[1]	13,000	13,200	17,670
U. S. Total	93,200	89,880	101,800

[1] Ark., Colo., Ga., Ida., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., La., Minn., N. C., Okla., Ore., and Tenn.

PUBLICITY

Time-Saving Convenience Cited In *Better Homes and Gardens*

Three articles featuring canned foods for their convenience in saving time are included in the May issue of *Better Homes and Gardens*. The entire issue is devoted to articles pertaining to time-saving both in the kitchen and other parts of the house.

The main article which features time-saving canned foods is entitled "Dinner in 30 Minutes". Mrs. Myrna Johnston, food editor, shows a two-page color photograph of main dishes made from canned meats. Recipes are given for the eight main dishes pictured. Mrs. Johnston writes:

"When you want to get a good dinner with speed, it's handy to have the main dish within reach on the cupboard shelf.

"There are eight dinners shown and every one of them starts with a can opener.

"Check your grocer's and you'll find a great variety of canned meats—luncheon meat, hot tamales, little pig sausages, baked ham, corned beef hash, wieners and barbecue sauce, hamburger patties, corned beef. All these meats need, is a brief heating in the oven or sizzling in the skillet."

An article listing time-saving desserts is entitled "Six Quick Treats With Fruit Cocktail." Six photographs with accompanying directions show

how to make six quick desserts. Miss Frances Meyer, author of the article, says:

"You open the can and there it is—fixed, mixed, ready to serve. Fruit cocktail is a treat for your family and good for them, too. And since it's so versatile you'll want to keep a can on hand."

Another article containing recipes for Time-Saving Main Dishes is entitled "With Only a Single Can of Soup." It states:

"Five delicious main dishes are ready for your table in less than 45 minutes after you put on your apron. Each is made with a can of soup. The rich, hearty flavor is yours with the twist of a can opener."

Each of the recipes is photographed as a finished product, with directions for making the dish.

Sunset Magazine

Sunset Magazine, which is published monthly in San Francisco and distributed widely in the West, calls attention to "canned beans for outdoor meals" in the food section of its May issue. On top of ten different recipes for canned beans appears the following:

"You start with a can of beans. Presto! With a wave of your measuring spoons and a judicious application of heat, you have a dish that tastes as if it took hours to prepare. Canned beans are, of course, excellent eating all by themselves, but some of their other possibilities are often overlooked. It takes only the discriminating addition of seasonings or compatible foods, or a new presentation, to give canned beans a flair."

Canning Industry Credited

An interview with W. E. Beach of the McKeon Canning Co., Burbank, Calif., forms the basis of a feature article in *The Southern California Forum* on the contributions of the canning industry in supplying wholesome and economical foods, as well as employment, for the American people.

Lynn Perkins, feature writer, notes that "only in America has food been produced abundantly enough to conquer hunger completely," and states, "For the American conquest of famine the canning industry can take no small credit." The article quotes Mr. Beach frequently in statements about the industry.

"Canned fruits and vegetable prices have increased less than any other food commodity due to free competition which reigns in this industry, to greater mechanization, and to the increased canning efficiency that makes possible larger crops," Mr. Beach is quoted.

The Southern California Forum is published by the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Los Angeles, and is mailed to the homes of 30,000 employees and to 2,300 manufacturers who are members of the association and located within the Los Angeles County lines.

CONGRESS

Marketing Orders

By unanimous consent, the Senate on May 6 considered and passed a bill, S. 1089, to add filberts to the commodities subject to marketing orders under the Agricultural Marketing Agreements Act of 1937. The bill now goes to the House for consideration by the Committee on Agriculture.

Filberts is one of the commodities included in the Holland bill, S. 1464, the proposal to add citrus for canning within the control features of the marketing law. No action has been taken by the Senate Committee on Agriculture on the Holland measure. S. 1464 also would authorize the issuance of orders controlling the production and marketing of almonds.

Wage-Hour Legislation

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mum wage to 75 cents an hour is all in the field of wage-hour legislation that the Administration can hope to pass during the present session of Congress.

Both of the new House bills are confined to the single objective of raising the wage level. The Lesinski bill, H. R. 4552, would increase the minimum wage to 75 cents, 60 days after enactment. The Sims bill, H. R. 4618, would raise the minimum to 60 cents an hour and provide for the 75 cent minimum seven years hence.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House Labor Committee on May 12 resulted in a decision to postpone any further consideration of labor legislation for two weeks. When wage-hour legislation is again considered, it is expected that the Administration will seek a favorable Committee report of the new Lesinski wage-hour bill, with the hope that the Republican-Southern Democrat coalition that defeated the Administration's Taft-Hartley repeal bill last week might be broken.

Oriental Fruit Fly Control

(Concluded from page 189)

Dr. E. C. Auchter, Director of the Pineapple Research Institute of Hawaii, and Carlos Campbell, N.C.A. Secretary, had testified before the Committee in support of appropriations for fruit fly control (see INFORMATION LETTER of April 23, page 172).

The Committee stated in its report:

"The Committee feels that prompt and effective research is required in a concentrated effort to find methods of controlling the insect, which has wreaked such havoc in the Hawaiian Islands and constantly threatens to become a menace to the horticultural and floricultural industries on the mainland."

The Senate Appropriations Committee recommended increases for almost all USDA activities as compared with the amounts contained in the bill as it had passed the House, and brought the bill to within $3,823,659 of budget estimates.

PERSONNEL

American Can Co. Officers

The appointment of L. W. Graaskamp, who has been well known to many canners in his capacity as general manager for sales for the American Can Company, to be vice president in charge of sales for that company is one of several promotions made by the can company recently.

Mr. Graaskamp succeeds W. C. Stolk, who was elected executive vice president. Carl H. Black, who held that post, was elected president, succeeding Dudley W. Figgis, president of the company since 1943, who was named chairman of the board, following the retirement of Maurice J. Sullivan as the company's chief executive officer.

Food and Drug Changes

L. M. Beacham, who for many years has served as assistant to Dr. W. B. White, Chief of the Food Division in the Food and Drug Administration, has been appointed Chief of the Canned Foods Branch of the Food Division in FDA.

V. B. Bonney, who was Chief of the Canned Foods Branch, has been transferred to the Department of the Army and has been assigned to duty in Japan for work on canned food problems.

RESEARCH

Some RMA Goals and Accomplishments

Summary of a talk by E. A. Meyer, Administrator of the Research and Marketing Act, at the annual meeting of the American Agricultural Editors Association, Washington, D. C., on May 5, as released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

One of the strongly emphasized goals of the Research and Marketing Act is the development of a more efficient system for distributing agricultural products.

There still seems to be some confusion as to how the RMA differs from previously existing agricultural legislation. The more important differences are these:

1. The USDA is for the first time given practical authority to contract with qualified public or private agencies to conduct research in marketing and in finding new uses for agricultural products. Also, on a fund-matching basis, the Department for the first time can enter into cooperative agreements with State departments of agriculture and bureaus of markets to do marketing service types of work.

2. The Act increases many times the amount of marketing research that can be done and clearly points out that marketing research and services should apply to all phases of distribution and marketing, from the grower right on through to the housewife or other ultimate consumer.

3. Not less than 20 percent of the direct-grant funds to State experiment stations must be applied to marketing research; and up to 25 percent of the direct-grant funds may be used for regional research as recommended by a duly established committee of nine persons representing the experiment stations.

4. A national advisory committee is established to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture and other USDA officials concerning research under the Act. The appointment of appropriate commodity and functional committees is also authorized and 22 such committees are now active. The members of these committees come from practically every one of the States.

Actual research and service work under the RMA is carried on or is under the direction of existing agencies of the Department of Agriculture and State agricultural agencies. The Act is administered by an Administrator and a small staff. We are responsible for coordinating and developing marketing policies and activities of the Department and for the integration of agricultural research, education, and production in their relation to marketing.

In passing the Research and Marketing Act, Congress authorized funds for and asked that research be directed at three types of agricultural problems: Production, utilization, and marketing.

Everyone knows, or should know by this time, that production research has paid big dividends in the past. But even here Congress recognized that many problems still exist and that research toward their solution is needed. For instance, weeds and the lack of adequate control over them adds about 3 billion dollars to our annual farm production costs. Insects still destroy 150 million dollars worth of cotton each year. Sterility and other reproductive trouble in dairy cattle is costing dairymen, and hence everyone who uses dairy products, about 250 million dollars a year. The battle against insects, and plant and animal diseases, as you well know, is a continuous one.

Utilization research seeks to prevent or help solve the problems of superabundance which have plagued America in the past and which loom among the greatest challenges of the future. If we are to have a balanced abundance in this country we must learn how to use the increased productive capacity which is now an established fact. We need to find new uses for farm products and for many of the by-products which are now going to waste. We need to improve these products to make them more serviceable and more widely acceptable. The problems in this field are countless but an example or two might illustrate what the challenge and opportunities are. Of our total vegetable production each year, some four million tons of vegetable parts, which previous research has shown to have high feed value, are wasted. Why shouldn't research make a concerted stab at converting this feed value into feed itself? From our dairy farms, 10 billion pounds of whey are produced each year, only a small fraction of which is put to any useful purpose. This not only represents outright waste but a serious disposal problem to the milk industry.

The third type of problems, those toward which marketing research and services are directed, offer the greatest challenge of all. In discussions preceding passage of the RMA it was clearly brought out that one of the major purposes of this legislation was to bring the marketing research and service activities of the Department more closely in line with production and utilization research. Estimates are that if modern marketing and distribution methods could be more generally applied to our current marketing system, the producer-to-consumer savings would add up to about 280 million dollars a year. Just one example of rather heavy loss in this category is the breakage or spoilage of some 2 billion eggs every year between the nest and the kitchen.

A rather consistent characteristic of marketing research is the need for basic data or information as to what the cause of many of the problems are. What causes so much produce to spoil on the way to market? How much unnecessary cost can be traced to inefficient marketing facilities and handling methods in shipping, wholesaling, and retailing? Do we need new grade standards for some products or revisions of the ones we now have? It is generally agreed that we lack sufficiently detailed information about costs and margins. What are consumer preferences for certain food and fiber products? We know much less about human nutrition than we do about animal nutrition and in any program to improve food distribution, certainly the nutrition angle should be considered. We need to know more about what people are eating, what they want to eat, and how this stacks up against what is considered a healthful diet. A new push must be given to information, education, and demonstration work if the know-how that comes from this research is to be translated into constructive action.

The Act has been in operation less than two years, so it is too soon to expect impressive results. But I would like to make a progress report on a few representative lines of work to show that some "hay is being made."

In an effort to reduce in-transit loss from stem end rot of citrus fruit, researchers at Orlando, Florida, have tested more than 1,200 chemicals, four of which have been found effective in reducing the amount of rot at all concentrations tested. Further work is necessary, however, before final recommendations can be made.

Research in Arizona and California by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering with specially designed pre-cooling tunnels has greatly reduced the length of time required to cool grapes to a satisfactory temperature for shipment to distant markets. Actual performance records show that the new method will cool the fruit in 1 to 2 hours as compared with 14 to 18 hours by other methods, which usually means a full 24-hour delay in getting a shipment on its way. In a period of declining markets, such a delay can mean heavy losses to the shipper and less good fruit on the market.

During and since the war egg shipments by rail have been loaded 10 to 20 percent heavier than prewar. This kind of loading has been blamed by the egg trade and railroad folks for the tremendous increase in damage to shell egg shipments. Tentative findings now indicate, however, that a major part of this damage is due to irregular and inadequate methods of loading the additional cases into the

car rather than to the heavier loading, as such.

With more direct reference to quality factors in handling and marketing eggs, 21 State experiment stations and the USDA have made substantial progress toward determining the quality of eggs delivered by farmers to first receivers and then measuring the subsequent change in quality from that point to the next receiver; measuring the influence of various things that have to do with the quality of eggs delivered by producers; and finally, determining the extent, manner and causes of physical and quality loss to shell eggs as a result of handling, transporting, storing, and distributing between carlot assembly points and destination.

Contracts are in effect with the Railroad Perishable Inspection Agency and the Western Weighing and Inspection Bureau which provide for detailed inspections and the collection of detailed loss and damage data on approximately 50,000 carloads of oranges, grapefruit, tomatoes, celery, cauliflower, lettuce, and dressed beef. This information is now being collected in 86 primary and secondary markets. As soon as possible the data will be tabulated and classified according to the various types of containers, shipping areas, methods of loading and bracing, and the type of equipment in which the produce was transported.

For quite a few years the spotlight has been focused on the mechanization of farm production. This is all to the good, of course. But until recently, little thought had been given to mechanizing the handling of farm commodities in marketing channels even though labor costs in these operations account for a large and increasing part of the total marketing bill for farm products. Studies are being conducted under the RMA to determine the man-hours required for unloading and placing in warehouses and stores various types of packages with various types of equipment or combinations of it. Up to a few weeks ago more than 1,300 time study observations had been made in 36 different cities.

The types of packages to which the study applies include bushel baskets of apples and peaches, 50-pound bags of cabbages, standard boxes of citrus fruits, 100-pound bags of potatoes, bushel hampers of beans or peas, crates of lettuce, lugs of tomatoes or grapes, and bunches of bananas. A preliminary analysis of the data obtained so far indicates that the use of skids or pallets with jacks or low-lift powered trucks, or with fork-lift trucks in facilities where their use is feasible, will reduce man-hour requirements for this work by three-fourths as compared with the use of two-wheel hand trucks. The reduction in man-hour costs is of course offset to some extent by the initial cost and maintenance of the modern equipment.

Another RMA study, aimed at developing or improving equipment for rural processing plants, has already produced highly satisfactory results. USDA engineers cooperating with the University of Georgia have altered and adapted a machine for shelling peas and beans that satisfactorily handles from 200 to 300 pounds of pods an hour. By hand, they tell me, it takes an hour for a person to shell 10 pounds. A manufacturer is now producing this machine in quantity.

A great deal has been learned about retail merchandising of fresh fruits and vegetables in the past 25 years or so but, unfortunately, this know-how is not very widely applied. It is generally agreed that if efficient retail practices were more widely adopted it would benefit not only distributors by increasing their volume of sales and reducing costs, but it should also benefit producers and consumers. In an effort to get better retail practices more widely used the Department has entered into a contract with the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association to conduct training courses in which retailers and their employees get a learn-by-doing type of instruction. Since the series of courses began in November, 1947, more than a thousand classes have been held and about 10,300 retailers and their employees have been taught modern methods of fresh produce merchandising.

A substantial portion of the people who took the course have been questioned since as to how they are applying this newly obtained knowledge in their stores and what good they are getting from it. A preliminary analysis of replies shows that 94 percent have reduced spoilage losses and 96 percent say they have increased their sales of fresh fruits and vegetables. Although a considerable amount of RMA funds is going into this experimental work, well over half of the total cost is contributed by private industry.

A regular part of the work in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics is to find out what farmers get for their commodities and how much the consumer pays at the retail store. But very little is generally known, commodity by commodity, about costs and margins through the various links in the marketing chain. Therefore, the goal of a rather comprehensive RMA project is to measure current costs and margins in the marketing of farm products and to analyze factors affecting them in order to provide a basis for suggesting ways and means of increasing efficiency in marketing and reducing the price spread between producer and consumer.

Such costs and margin studies are being made on quite a few commodities at the present time and several have been completed or are nearing completion. One example of results has to do with the costs of marketing South Carolina-grown tomatoes in the New York area. It shows that South Carolina tomato growers last June got 31.3 cents of the consumer's dollar spent for these tomatoes in New York. Marketing charges accounted for the other 68.7 cents of the dollar, of which 12.4 went for grading, packing, and assembly; 8.9 cents went for inter-market transportation; and 8.1 cents for cost of first sale. The combined retail and wholesale margin was 39.3 cents. A significant sidelight of this study was the discovery that about 8 pounds out of every 30-pound lug represents waste and spoilage from decay, cracks, insect damage, and bruises. These defects were found to be the most costly items in the ripening and repacking of green-ripe South Carolina tomatoes.

From these few examples of results I hope you get some idea of the possible benefits that can come from this broadened research program. We will try our level best to see that you get the facts about results as soon as they are worthy of being called facts. We humbly ask for your cooperation in bringing these facts to the millions of people who look to their farm magazines for reliable information.

Citrus Study Resumed

J. Henry Burke, marketing specialist of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has resumed a study of citrus marketing and production in Europe and North Africa after conferences in the United States with citrus industry and Department representatives.

The study, which began last winter, so far has covered the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, French Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. It is being projected to include Spain and Italy, and further observations will be made in the North African countries previously studied. The survey is being conducted under the Research and Marketing Act program, and is designed to aid United States citrus producers in re-establishing European markets for their products.

Mr. Burke has reported that although there is potential demand in Europe for from 25 to 30 percent more citrus and citrus products than before World War II, there is little immediate possibility of improving the market there for United States citrus exports because of a dollar shortage in most European countries.

The governments of countries participating in the European Recovery Program, he explains, prefer to use ECA dollars for purchase of other commodities. Shipments of citrus and citrus products presently are confined to Belgium and Switzerland.

Schedule of N.C.A. Meetings at May Session of Board

(NOTE: All times below are Eastern Daylight Saving Time.)

Tuesday, May 17

9 a.m.—Scientific Research Committee, Conference Room, N.C.A. Headquarters

Wednesday, May 18

9 a.m.—Scientific Research Committee, Conference Room, N.C.A. Headquarters

10:30 a.m.—Agricultural Policy Committee, meeting and luncheon, Council Room, Hotel Statler

10:30 a.m.—Buildings Committee, meeting and luncheon, Capital Room, Hotel Statler

10:30 a.m.—Budget Committee, N.C.A. Headquarters

Thursday, May 19

9:30 a.m.—Administrative Council, Federal Room, Hotel Statler

9:30 a.m.—Association of State and Regional Secretaries, District Room, Hotel Statler

Board of Directors Meeting

1 p.m.—Joint Luncheon, Board of Directors, Administrative Council, Committees, State Secretaries, and Press Representatives, Federal Room, Hotel Statler

Address: Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, on "The National Canners Build for the Future"

The Buildings Program:

Report of the Chairman—W. F. Dietrich

Report on Buildings Funds—F. C. Heinz

Report of the Western Buildings Subcommittee—M. E. Brooding

Report of the Eastern Buildings Subcommittee—H. J. Humphrey

Ceremonies at the Washington Building Site, 1133 20th Street, N. W. —John F. McGovern, N.C.A. President

5 p.m.—Cocktail party, residence of Secretary Campbell, Arlington, Va.

Friday, May 20

9 a.m.—Board of Directors, South American Room, Hotel Statler

Association's Budget and Financial Report—Howard T. Cumming, Chairman, Finance Committee

Requirements of Food Standards Work, Time and Expense—Dr. E. J. Cameron, Director, Washington Laboratory, N.C.A.

Report of Legislative Committee—Walter L. Graefe, Chairman

The Washington Scene—H. Thomas Austern, Association Counsel

Report of Scientific Research Committee—Ralph E. Sanborn, Chairman

12:30 p.m.—Luncheon, Federal Room, Hotel Statler

Address: Hassil E. Schenck, a director and member of executive committee, American Farm Bureau Federation, on "The National Program for Agriculture"

Discussion of Agricultural Policy—R. H. Winters, Chairman, Agricultural Policy Committee

Convention Plans—R. A. Friend, Chairman, Convention Committee, and Carlos Campbell, N.C.A. Secretary

New York City Gross Receipts Tax —Howard P. Castle, Association Counsel's office

Board Meeting Highlights

(Concluded from page 189)

will lay a symbolic cornerstone. It is planned that this will be a block containing a capsule in which will be sealed a record of the event and documents attesting to the scientific soundness of the art of canning.

The Friday session of the Directors meeting will bring before the Board other important industry and association subjects. The luncheon speaker on that date is Hassil E. Schenk, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who will speak on "The National Program for Agriculture."

New York State Canners

The annual convention of the Association of New York State Canners, Inc., will be held at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, December 8-9, it has been announced by W. H. Sherman, secretary.

STANDARDS

Canned Potato Standards

The final order modifying the existing definition and standard of identity for canned (white) potatoes so as to permit the use of calcium salts has been issued by the Federal Security Administrator. The findings of fact and final order as published in the *Federal Register* of May 10 are exactly as were published in the INFORMATION LETTER of April 16, page 167. It should be noted that this order will become effective June 9, instead of at the end of the usual 90-day period.

Invitations to Bid

Quartermaster Purchasing Offices—111 East 16th Street, New York 3, N. Y.; 1819 West Pershing Road, Chicago 9, Ill.; Oakland Army Base, Oakland 14, Calif. (Western Branch).

Veterans Administration—Procurement Division, Veterans Administration Building, Washington 25, D. C.

The Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act will apply to all operations performed after the date of notice of award if the total value of a contract is $10,000 or over.

The Army has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

CANNED SAUERKRAUT—7,426 dozen No. 10 cans. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-1139 by May 24.

CANNED MINCEMEAT—Quantities of No. 10 cans, quotations to be on a per-pound basis. Bids due at Chicago under serial No. QM-11-183-49-1152 by May 24.

The Veterans Administration has invited sealed bids to furnish the following:

OLIVES (RIPE) unpitted—3,468 No. 10 cans. Bids due under Invitation No. 214-S by May 20.

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